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## WARNS OF DANGER TO YOUTH FROM NARROW SCHOOL POLICY

In view of the disastrous results of the German educational policies and ideas and the lurking danger in Japan because of causes similar to those in Germany, Dr. Paul Monroe, director of the International Institute of Education who recently visited the Islands, warned Philippine educators and officials responsible for educational policies against too hasty feeding of Filipino school children with ready-made ideas and conclusions of life which further instruction might lead them to reject in the future.

"The schools should contribute to economic development and those of the Philippines have been doing it surprisingly well," said Dr. Monroe. "First, schools should contribute to the health of the people and second, they should contribute to the material development. Both these the Philippine schools have done. What greater economic assets for a nation than a healthy, vigorous people and an intelligent and self-reliant citizenry capable of self-support by means of their education and training in schools?"

In connection with the tendency to adopt an increasing amount of Philippine material in text-books to supplant the American and foreign, Dr. Monroe had this to say:

"Teaching of more Philippine history, more about Filipino heroes, and Philippine literature is only proper. That contributes to shaping of character and builds up love for the beautiful that is your own. But you should not do away with American and foreign history, nor should you limit what is being taught along such lines now, else you will develop a biased mind among your children, which leads to narrowmindedness and even national prejudices later."

## NATIVE WOMEN TEACHERS ARE ADVANCING

Of the approximately 25,000 teachers in the Philippine public schools, 10,363 are women. Of these, 200 are Americans. The highest administrative positions now occupied by Filipino women under the Bureau of Education are those of academic supervisors and supervising teachers, fourteen now holding such positions.

In all there are 9,820 Filipino women teachers with provincial and municipal appointments. Those holding insular appointment number 343. Of the 200 American women teachers, three are academic supervisors, the rest being in the secondary schools.

The American Chamber of Commerce of the Philippine Islands will gladly reply to requests for authoritative statistics and other information concerning the Philippines.

The Chamber has a limited supply of the latest map of the Philippines. Copies will be forwarded without charge until the supply is exhausted.

## TOBACCO FROM ISLANDS TO BE EXHIBITED IN NEW YORK

Definite arrangements have been made by insular officials to have the Philippines represented in the Third International Tobacco Industries Exposition in New York City from January 19 to 24. The Philippine tobacco agents in New York are now preparing a Philippine government booth in the exposition.

Local manufacturers and exporters of tobacco products are expected to ship to New York, through the government tobacco agency there, articles for

## MAKING THE ISLANDS SAFE FOR SHIPPING

In a recent article in the Manila "Times," C. F. Freeman, special correspondent for that newspaper, calls attention to the work of the Coast Survey.

"The Coast and Geodetic Survey," he declares, "is doing a noble work in charting dangerous channels and shoals in the Philippines that those who go down to the sea may profit by it. The 'Survey' belongs to the Bureau of Commerce of the United States and is not financed by Insular funds, though its enlisted personnel is almost entirely native. They are picked men, these Filipino sailors, some of them fitting themselves for officers' billets in the merchant marine, and of the older men some have been in the service from fifteen to twenty years."

the exposition which will best represent the Islands' tobacco industry and win for it an increasingly large market in the United States. The exposition is being held under the auspices of the Allied Tobacco Exhibitors' Association.

## AUTHOR TELLS OF DISASTERS WHICH ATTENDED GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES BY FILIPINOS

Under the caption, "Truth About the Philippines," the New York "Herald Tribune" publishes an editorial which reads in part as follows:

"It is a pleasure to encounter a book nowadays which tells the plain truth about the Philippines and about the factitious agitation there for national independence. Mr. D. R. Williams, former secretary of the Philippine Commission, has produced such a work, under the title 'The United States and the Philippines.'

"Who constitute the Filipino population? The aboriginal Negritos, hunted and enslaved from time immemorial by the Malay invaders; the Mahometan Moros, bitterly hostile to the Christian Filipinos; the pagan tribes, or "wild peoples" of the back country; the peons, or agricultural workers, the most numerous of all, ignorant and passive; finally, the small group of "Ilustrados" (largely Spanish, Chinese and other Mestizos) who dominate politics and want to sacrifice the welfare of the islands to their personal ambitions.

"Mr. Williams points out that in all Asia except the Dutch East Indies and the Philippines the Mestizos are classified as Eurasians, and have the status of neither Europeans nor Asians. In

the Philippines they call themselves Filipinos, although they are largely Spanish or Chinese.

"This element, about 8 per cent of the total, is the one which maintains the independence agitation. It absolutely controls the Philippine Legislature. The author says that of the twenty-eight members of the 1919 Independence Commission sent to the United States twenty-one were Spanish or Chinese Mestizos.

"According to Mr. Williams, the object of this class was candidly stated in a speech made in the Filipino Senate by Mr. Quezon (November, 1920). He announced that he preferred 'a government run like hell by the Filipinos to one run like heaven by strangers.' Mr. Williams notes these results of tolerance of Mestizo control at Manila:

"Untold losses to Filipino farmers through the spread of rinderpest, the sacrifice of tens of thousands of lives through an inefficient health service, the corruption of the courts, the almost complete paralysis of education as applied to the masses, the stagnation of the Bureau of Lands and Bureau of Science, the slacking down of public works, the wasting of public moneys on a topheavy personnel and politically managed 'national companies,' the looting and wreck of the Philippine National Bank, the debasement of the island currency and, finally, the virtual bankruptcy of the government."

